Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, December 11, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1384.

Govt. Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Packets now open at this Office for the Reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Honourable Company's Ships *Alexander*, and *Ann*, and Free Trader *Orpheus* will close on the 14th Instant at 3 o'Clock; P. M.

R. SNOW,
H. M. D. P. M. G.

Bombay, H. Majesty's Post Office 11th Dec. 1816.

A CARD.

MRS. TADMAN, with the most grateful acknowledgements to the Parents, and the Friends of Children who have contributed their support to her School for the Education of Young Ladies, from four to fourteen years of age (and young Gentlemen under the age of eleven years,) earnestly solicits a continuance of their support, as she has at no time had the intention of relinquishing the undertaking, as report may have said, and requests most respectfully to assure the Parents, Guardians, or other Friends, who may place confidence in her, that every possible attention that can be desired will be paid to the health, and general improvement of the Children committed to her care.

Her Pupils are carefully instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and young Ladies in the various branches of needle work.

TERMS.

Board, and Education, including attendance, and washing, 35 Rupees per mensem. Parlour Boarders (young Ladies) past twelve years of age, 60 Rupees per do. Day scholars 20 Rupees per do.

Each Scholar, on entering the School, to be furnished with 24 changes of clothing, one dozen Towels, Knife, Fork, Silver Dessert, and Tea Spoon, and if such are required to be completed Mrs. TADMAN will do so.

Children at any time absent from School the charges will continue as if present, as the same establishment will be maintained.

Medical Aid when needful, will be called in, at the expence of the Parents or Friends.

Bombay, 11th December, 1816.

Advertisement.

A PROSPECTUS
OF
Mrs. Charsley's
Boarding School
MAZAGON ROAD,

WHERE Young Ladies are received as boarders and have the advantages of a *polite Education* at 35 Rupees per month; including English, Arithmetic, Writing, Geography, Sacred, Ancient and Modern History, with Fancy Needlework.—Extra accomplishments of French and Italian, the Forté Piano, Harp, Drawing and Dancing, will be taught at the option of the Parents. Every young Lady is requested to bring her own Knife and Spoon.

Young Gentlemen will be received not exceeding Eight years of age.

Bombay, 11th December, 1816.

ESTATE

Of the late Lieut. Colonel James Douglas, a beautiful Country Residence, East Side of Malabar Hill.

For Sale.

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1817,
WILL BE SOLD
At Public Auction,
Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract
THAT
MODERN BUILT HOUSE,
WITH
Offices and Garden,
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY
Captain Goodfellow.

THE Dwelling consists of an upper roomed Bungalow, substantially built of stone and chunam, and well calculated to accommodate a small family. The dining room, on the ground floor, is ceiled with lath and plaster, and the whole of the upper apartments are ceiled in the same manner. The flooring of the lower apartments are terrace, of the upper plank. It has been built about 8 years, and is in an excellent state of repair. The Garden is well stocked with Fruit-Trees that are just now beginning to bear, and, altho' small, is as much as will require two Gardeners to keep in a complete state of cultivation. There is a well in the garden which affords an ample supply of good water. The ground comprises an extent of about 3,345 square yards or about 55 Burgas and a quarter.

For a plan of this Estate and conditions of Sale, apply at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 4th December 1816.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the late *John Hunter Esq.* of the Partnership Firm of *Hunter, Hay and Co.* having been granted by the SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT MADRAS, to *Mr. George Hay* and *Mr. William Simpson* the Executors, in India, thereby appointed, it is hereby notified, that the said Executors require payment to be made without delay of the Debts due to that partnership, to enable them to close the partnership concern on the 30th April One thousand eight hundred and seventeen (1817) until which period the present Firm will continue, and from that time the business will be carried on by the remaining partners under the Firm of *Hay* and *Simpson*.

Madras, 12th November, 1816.

Advertisement.

Baxter, & Co.

HAVE left with them, for sale, on commision, until Saturday (when they will be withdrawn) a set of the ENCYCLOPŒDIA BRITANNICA, in 20 Vols. elegantly bound in Russia, Gilt and Lettered.—Price 450 rupees.

Bombay, 11th December, 1816.

For Sale

AT THE
BOMBAY
Tavern Warehouse
AT THE
Undermentioned Prices,

CONIAC Brandy at 7 Rupees per Gallon
Hollands Gin at 4 do. do.
Jamaica Rum at 4 do. do.
Europe Bottled Ale at 9 do. a dozen
Ditto Tongues at 3 do. each
Tamarind Fish in Kegs at 6 do.
Tannah Bacon at ¾ Rupee a pound.

Bombay, 11th December 1816.

Advertisement.

HIS Majesty's 2nd Battalion 56th Regiment being ordered to return to Europe, notice is hereby given, that the whole of the Mess Utensils & Furniture, consisting of Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Chairs, Tables, Tents, &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction, at the Mess Room in Fort George, to-morrow Thursday the 12th Instant & the succeeding days.—All persons having claims on the Mess, are directed to send them to the President of the Mess Committee.

Fort George,—11th December 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—Dec. 5th, Ship Duncan, Capt. James Burd, from China.—6th, Ship Resource, Capt. P. L. Gordon, from Calcutta.—Brig St. Barbara, Captain C. V. Blankenberg, from Columbo and Tutucorin.

SAILED.—Dec. 5th, Ship Durable, Capt. Thomas Guthrie, to Calcutta.—H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. F. Faithful, to Scinde.—H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. W. Rose, to Ditto.—6th, Portuguese Ship Fama, Capt. Antonio dos Santos Cruz, to Surat.—Brig Santo Antonio, Capt John G. Duncan, to Cochin and Columbo.—8th, H. C. Extra Ship Alexander, Capt. Henry Cobb, to England.—Ditto Extra Ship Ann, Capt. James Masson, to Tellicherry, Cape of Good Hope and London.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER 1816.

We have been greatly disappointed by the non arrival of the *Wellington*, Captain George Lyons, bound *direct* to this port, she having, in the English papers, advertized for freight and passengers, so long ago as the 20th and 21st of June. It is now rather more than six weeks since the *Hannah* arrived here, and yet she did not leave Liverpool 'til the 6th of July. Surely another seven days cannot elapse without this long expected vessel reaching her destination.

It will be seen that the Chronicle ridicules Lord Castlereagh for having, on the motion made by Mr. Brougham, relative to the Barbary States, described the question, with regard to them, as a *large* one, and as "*involving many important considerations*" and for having also reminded the House of "*the material contrariety of interests and views mixed up with the subject.*" That Lord Castlereagh kenned the proposition with the eye of a statesman, and that Mr. Brougham sincerely hopes the Ministry will burn their fingers by interfering in the business is what we are firmly persuaded of. If it were an isolated question there cannot be a doubt as to the course which ought to be pursued, but as it is not, let us be quite sure, before we set about remedying one evil, that we don't engender another, infinitely greater.

We have taken, from the Madras Gazette, one of Mr. Hobhouse's letters, and have also published some observations, by the Editor of the Examiner, with regard to the internal state of France, at the latter end of May. The inference to be drawn from their perusal is far indeed from being such as we could wish, not that we have much predilection for the Bourbons. In fact it is, only, when they are compared with the dynasty of Napoleon that we feel disposed to defend them.

We have no ambition to be considered as prophets. We merely present to our readers such opinions as imperfect materials enable us to form, and if, at any time, they prove to be unsound, we suffer no vexation. We have, all along, thought Louis the 18th would maintain his seat. We still decidedly think so, tho tomorrow may shew we are wrong. That serious disturbances will occur in France, is, for some time, to be expected. Attached, even, as our countrymen are, to the king, the laws and usages of England, stil such has been the change from a state of war, long continued, to that of peace, known only by name to the rising generation, that all the energy of a vigorous government is required to keep the mass of population in order. How much more then ought risings to be expected in a country, rendered, of late years, almost entirely military, where a change of dynasties having recently taken place, the present ruler (who is no soldier) is as much occupied in securing his seat, as in providing or watching for the welfare of his subjects, half of whom, perhaps, are more inclined to dispute than support his authority.

There is much, as we think, in Mr. Hobhouse's letter to dissent from; but warmly do we feel for the injured honor of our great and illustrious Queen, when he likens her virtuous and splendid conduct to that of Henry the fourth. To *persevere* in the religion, in which we have been bred, is not to *desert* it, and truly sorry are we to observe that a Gentleman of Mr. Hobhouse's attainments should dignify an *Apostate* with the laudatory epithet, or title, of *incomparable.*

We are perfectly alive to the many endearing qualities which graced the demeanour of *Henri Quatre*, but no period of time, however long, can efface the stain his character received, at abjuring, for mere worldly purposes, that religion, in which he had been educated, and which, long after attaining the years of maturity, he openly professed.

We have been informed by a Correspondent in the Deckan, that the Pindarries have continued hovering about the Neighbourhood of Col. Walker's Camp on the Nerbudda and succeeded in surprizing two Officers who were hunting within three miles of the force. We are sorry to learn from the same source, that after stripping and plundering one of the Officers, they deliberately put him to death. We refrain from mentioning the Officer's name in the anxious hope that the report may prove unfounded.

We hear also that a body of 10,000 Pindarries had passed the Ghauts in a southerly direction, with the avowed purpose of exterminating the Poona Subsidiary Force. We are in no alarm however about our friends in that quarter, and have no doubt they will give a good account of any Pindarries who may visit them, though ten times the number.

We are happy to hear from good authority that the mortality, at Morvee, has considerably abated

We are rejoiced to find that the return of the cold season has revived the theatrical talent of this settlement, and we sincerely hope, that, after so good a beginning, the favorite amusement of the stage will continue with unabated spirit.

On Wednesday last *Colman's* popular comedy of the *Heir at Law* was performed, before as crowded an audience, as the present reduced state of our society will perhaps admit; and celebrated as the Bombay stage has always been, we scarcely remember having ever seen, the spirit of the different characters so well supported throughout, or received with such universal and well merited applause. In a private theatre of amateurs a few of the leading characters may often be well filled, but it rarely happens, that the whole are so. It did however so happen on Wednesday night, and had *Mr. Colman* been behind the scenes, ushering his performance for the first time upon the stage, we are sure, that the anxious feelings of the author, would have been as much flattered and gratified, as they ever were within the walls of Covent Garden or Old Drury.

"Whoever has seen Doctor Parr's "wig,—say the Edinburgh reviewers "must have observed, that it trespasses "a little on the orthodox magnitude of "Perukes." The same observation might apply to that of *Doctor Pangloss* who seemed "to bear *his blushing honors* "full upon him" with "*the innate modesty*" so peculiar to the character. The Doctor certainly well merited the honors conferred upon him by the Society of Arts, and we think the erudite body of the university of Aberdeen, might have given him his diploma of LL. D. without the charge of one pound fifteen shillings and three pence three farthings.

Should any of our friends be in want of a tutor, we may safely recommend the Doctor to their acquaintance, and need only mention, that his terms are three hundred pounds per annum, at the exchange of *two shillings and three pence* per Bombay Rupee. Letters, Post paid, directed to the Doctor at No. 1. Bombay Green will be duly attended to.

The part of *Lord Duberly* was supported with inimitable effect, and would have done credit to any public theatre we are acquainted with. His Lordship's *Cakelology*, did not seem much improved by the Doctor's instruction, for during the whole of his residence in Hanover Square, he seemed never to forget the shop at Gosport.

These two characters, and that of *Old Stedfast* were supported by gentlemen, who have long been great favorites on our stage, and whose talent and humor in every thing they undertake, are too well known to need any commendation from us.

The other characters were supported by theatrical recruits, and we cannot help congratulating the stage on the great acquisition of talent, which it has thus received. The part of Zekiel Homespun in particular, was supported with as much effect, as might have been expected from the oldest veteran.

We are sorry to learn, that the funds of the theatre are considerably embarrassed, and that the managers are in consequence prevented from providing new scenery for the stage, and from carrying into effect many alterations in the theatre, which would be attended with increased comfort and accommodation to the spectators. The seats in the boxes are at present so crowded together, that when the house is full it is impossible for parties occupying the front seats to move to the rear, or from one part of the house to the other, until the performance is concluded. We are confident that, if the managers would circulate a subscription paper for this purpose, it would meet with every support from a society, which cannot fail to give encouragement to so pleasing and instructive an amusement as the stage, particularly as the scenes among which we now live, are so completely devoid of that interest, and variety which distinguish those of our native soil.

[*Bombay Courier,—December 7.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

As there seems to be, at present, in Bombay, a strong predilection for *classic* productions, of every description, the following translation may possibly prove acceptable to many of your readers; particularly to those, who, on Wednesday evening last, were present, at the theatre, and heard the celebrated ditty, which so plaintively describes the wrongs of Miss Bailey.

I am,

Sir,

Your humble servant,

7th December 1816. X. Y.

Seduxit miles virginem, receptus in hibernis,
Præcipitem quæ laqueo se transtulit averni;
Impransus ille restitit, sed, acrius, potabat,
Et, conscius, facinoris, per viua clamitabat;
Miseram Baliam—infortunatam Baliam;
Proditam, traditam, miserrimamque Baliam.

Ardente, demum, sanguine, dum repsit ad cubile,
Ah, belle proditorcule, patrasti fac ut vi'e!
Nocturnæ candent lampades. Quid multa? Imago dira,
Ante ora stabat militis, dixitque, fumans irâ,
Aspice Baliam, infortunam &c.

Abito—cur me, corporis pallore, exanimasti?
Perfidius munusculum, mi vir, administrasti;
Pererro ripas Stygias; recusat justa Pontifex;
Suicidam Quæstor nuncupat; sed tua culpa carnifex,
Tua culpa carnifex, dii violasti Baliam,
Proditam—traditam &c.

Sunt mî bis deni solidi—quam nitidi, quam pulchri!
Hos accipe, et honores cauponabere sepulchri;
Tum Lemuris non facies, ut antea, iracundior;
Argentum, ridens, numerat; fit ipsa vox jucundior,
Salve mihi, corculum,—Lusisti satis Baliam:
Vale mihi, corculum—nunc lude, si vis, alium.

CEYLON.

It is not we believe known to our readers that the ancient Royal Crown, and Sword of state of the Kandyan Government, had until lately remained secreted—and that every endeavour to recover them had long proved ineffectual. A Golden Crown was indeed found, and a Sword mounted with Gold, but neither proved to be of the Regalia used on occasions of publick solemnity; the latter were held by the Priests, Chiefs and People in great veneration, and considered as symbolical of the Sovereign Power—We have therefore much pleasure in stating that the zeal and fidelity of certain Chiefs have, by much pains and enquiry, discovered the Place in which these Insignia were concealed, and that they are now safe in the Possession of the Resident.

[*Govt. Gaz.—November 13.*

English Extracts.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 26.

Lord Viscount SIDMOUTH in moving that the Saving Banks Bill be read a first time, and printed, stated that it was not his intention to move any further steps in this Bill, as it required to lie over for consideration till next Session.

Respecting the Mad houses Bill also, the Earl of Shaftesbury said, it was not his intention to move any further stage in it, as its importance required it to lie over for consideration till next Session.

On the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Stage Coach, Regulation Bill,

The Earl of LAUDERDALE moved, that instead of the word "now," the word "this day three months," be inserted, observing, that under the provisions of the Bill, his Majesty's Mail Coachmen, who were compelled by the orders of the Post Office to drive a certain distance within a certain time, might be liable to imprisonment for three months.

The Bill was postponed for three months.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. ROSE moved the third reading of the Madhouses Bill, and afterwards moved a clause to exempt persons in a state of derangement, kept in houses where no other individuals in the same state were confined, from the operations of the Act.

Mr. HORNER could conceive no reason why the operations of the Bill should not extend to those houses as well as others. If a person wished to confine a relation for life unjustifiably, for the sake of obtaining the management of his property, the very mode in which he would proceed would be to have him confined for life in a house where no other person was kept.

He should give his vote distinctly against this clause.

Mr ROSE conceived, that in a very great plurality of instances, the persons for whose sake he wished the present clause, where kept confined for a very short time, on account of some temporary derangement; and without such a clause, the operation of the Bill could not fail to be distressing in the extreme to the feelings of families.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was far from thinking the case without difficulty; but, on the whole, he was of opinion that the Bill would be more acceptable to the public with the clause.

Mr. W SMITH thought, on the whole, there would be less danger from the omission than the insertion of the clause.

Mr. BENNET thought the clause ought not to be brought up.

The Gallery was cleared for division, which, however, did not take place. The Amendment, we understood, was carried, and the Bill, as amended, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. PONSONBY wished to put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Right Honourable Gentleman had, he presumed, calculated what the expences of the country for the remaining part of the year were likely to be, and could therefore have no objection to answer this question—whether there was any probability of his Majesty's Ministers advising the Prince Regent to call Parliament together again before the usual time in January next?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it must depend on circumstances whether his Majesty's Ministers should or not advise the assembling of Parliament before the time mentioned; but, as Parliament had made sufficient provision for the wants of the present year he supposed, if no unforeseen circumstance occurred, there would be no occasion for assembling Parliament before Christmass.

Mr. PONSONBY expressed himself satisfied with the answer.

Colonel WOOD moved the printing of the Report on the Game Laws.

The third reading of the Vagrants' Bill was moved.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 27.*

Yesterday a superb Statue of Mr. Fox was erected in the upper part of Bloomsbury-square, facing the Statue of his Noble Friend, the late FRANCIS Duke of BEDFORD. It is in bronze, the workmanship of Mr. WESTMACOTT, and does him high honour. The surplus of the sum subscribed for the Monument in Westminster Abbey of this great and lamented Patriot, has been devoted to this very beautiful work.

The letter of Mrs. MARDEN in this paper of Tuesday last appears to have completely satisfied the public of the falsehood of the injurious reports which have been industriously propagated, and which gave rise to the symptoms of disapprobation of which some days ago we took notice. Last night she appeared in the character of *Miranda* in *The Busy Body*; and it was with pleasure that we witnessed the kind and warm welcome with which she was received. She came forward & made her obedience to the spectators with thankful gratitude for their protection; and we trust she will now resume her wonted gaiety and playfulness in the performance of the characters for which her beauty and lively tone of voice are so well adapted.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 20.*

THE ALGERINES.

Mr. Brougham's motion upon the atrocities of these Barbarians, and the scandalous breach of duty which all the maritime Powers, but most of all our elves, have so long committed, in allowing them, gave occasion to a loud and unanimous expression of the sense entertained of these things by the House of Commons.—All the Members, except Lord Castlereagh, who took part in the debate, declared themselves of opinion, that those Barbarians were no longer to be endured, and that every exertion should be made by the Government to put them down. Lord C. described it as "*a large question*," said that it "involved many important considerations," alluded to "its extensive features," begged leave (or we rather imagine *beg-leaved*) to remind the House of "the material commercial interests and views mixed up with the subject," and a good deal more to the same purpose. Those who know the nature of official oratory, are well aware that all these long phrases may be more shortly expressed by the word "*no*." However, it must be gratifying to the reader, who regards the character of the country, to find his Lordship standing single, while the cause of justice, humanity, and true policy, was espoused by every other Member who spoke. We need only mention Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. J. W. Ward, and Sir Thomas Acland. Lord Cochrane beside warmly concurring in these views, bore testimony to the abuse of our national character committed by Government; for it seems his Lordship conveyed on board his ship four years ago, "rich presents to the Dey," to the infamous pirate, whose forbearance, it seems, is purchased by the money of the British people. And he added, that the strength of the works at Algier, the stronghold of those robbers, who thus lay us under contribution, is so trifling, that two sail of the line could destroy them in an hour.

Upon hearing this statement as to the "presents," Mr. Brougham took occasion to express his fears, that the report might prove too well founded, which represented the Government as having sent to the Dey *a Letter written by the highest Authority*. No answer whatever was made, although if there be no foundation for this rumour (which had also reached us from a different quarter), not a moment should be lost in contradicting it. We call then upon the Ministers, who tell what suits them through their official scribes, to say whether there was or was not such a letter sent to the chief robber in North Africa?

One of the principal grounds of Mr. Brougham's motion was, the encouragement which the Treaties in question give to outrages upon the coasts, where no such Treaties have been made; for example, the Roman and Tuscan dominions—the maritime forces of which are insufficient to bring the Pirates to terms; and Mr. Brougham expressed his confident hopes, that our navy would be especially employed in preventing those coasts from being ravaged, in consequence of Treaties made under our sanction. He also observed, and every man who can feel for his country or his kind, must concur cordially in the wish, that the very *first* infraction of the late Treaties should be visited with the uttermost vengeance of the British arms—and that our navy should then be employed, not in negotiating, but in punishing and extirpating the nest of ruffians, whom we have too long treated as if they were a civilized nation.

It is full time that the Government should be compelled to adopt a course more suitable to the character of the age we live in, and the nation they rule over. Nor is the period far distant, it should seem, when they will be called upon to make their election between the thanks and the contempt, or rather the indignation of every good man. The Algerines are said already to have begun their depredations on our countrymen and our allies. The accounts received at Lloyd's have been but feebly denied. It remains to be seen, whether the Ministers will avail themselves of the approaching recess to evade the performance of their duty.

Mr. SMITH has published the circumstances of his long and horrible treatment in the dungeons of Paris under charges which would not bear investigation, and on which, after all the sufferings he was doomed to endure, the Police did not dare to bring him to trial. The charges against him were, not that he was the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, but that he knew our correspondent, and would not disclose his name. He was again and again interrogated; and was offered his liberty if he would disclose the names of our persons.—a French General who had talked of Guiana, a Hawker's name who had sold him pamphlets, the Correspondent of *The Morning Chronicle*, and a Protestant, who had said that the persecutions at Nismes were all of a religious kind. Mr. SMITH resolved to suffer death rather than comply with this tyrannical demand; and after near four months of close confinement, in which he nearly lost his life by the noxious atmosphere of his dungeon, he was delivered by the active interference of the British Minister. We shall publish the detail on the first open day.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 24.*

LONDON, June 2.

It seems clear to us, from all that we witness in every part of the political world, that things cannot possibly be far from a crisis in France. The Peace Alien Bill in England, the heart-burnings created by a refusal of the promised constitution in Prussia, the agitations and despotic restrictions on the press in Italy, the revival of the torture in Spain, the warlike attitudes of Bavaria and Russia, the Bourbon jealousy of MARIA LOUISA and her son, the disgust evidently increasing among the Moderates as well as Buonapartists against the Bourbon family, the report of new and violent changes of Ministers, of new conspiracies, of traitors detected among the professed friends, and above all, the late insurrections followed up by others, which the Parisian journals are forbidden to notice,—all seem to indicate the approach of what the Allies will have brought upon themselves by their broken faith. So much are we of this opinion, that we hardly think the Allies themselves will wait to see the event; but expect every day to hear of some new compact, by which they will endeavour to avert the blow, and let down the Bourbons as gently as possible to make way for a more popular choice. It appears from the papers of Friday, that the Emperors of RUSSIA and AUSTRIA and the King of PRUSSIA are going to meet again at Teplitz; and the object is said to relate to the Holy Treaty which lately excited so much merriment and derision among all the enlightened classes in Europe. If so, it is a pity, that King FERDINAND and others are not united in this Holy Brotherhood;—but we more than doubt the fact. The object most likely refers to the political considerations above mentioned; and the BOURBON faction, perhaps, conscious of what is threatened, is mustering up all its strength, that is to say, its adversity, to make a last and desperate effort. The *Courier*, in the same paragraph in which it tells us that the bust of Madame ELIZABETH has been carried in procession, says that Gen. LAFAYETTE and M. MANUEL have been "placed under superintendence." What are we to think of times like these when it is evident that every difference, whatever it may be, with despotic pretension is thought ruinous to the cause of the BOURBONS, and desperately endeavoured to be reconciled accordingly? The other day M. BERRYER, a young advocate, and son of a celebrated orator of that name, was put on his trial for saying something in the course of his defence of Gen. CAMBRONE, that militated against the "doctrine of legitimacy," alias, of divine right. He was acquitted upon the ground that a counsellor is not to be supposed to speak his own sentiments so much as those of his client; but the Court, it seems, are endeavouring to push the matter farther. This conduct will never do; nobody will believe the Court courageous any more than merciful, after what it has witnessed of those whom it spares and those whom it persecutes; and this and other violence will only look like what it is, the impatience of despair. To judge from the statements even of the *Courier*, the Court appears to be so conscious of the wretched inferiority of it's own measures, as to be getting jealous and angry at every body who is not emigrant,—or in other words, violent, old-monarchish, and half a century behind hand. The following curious statements are from that paper:—

"By our private letters and journals from Paris of the 27th, we find the personages said to have been implicated in the late conspiracy, are TALLEYRAND, MACDONALD, and GOUVION ST. CYR, as friends of the Duke of ORLEANS. But the opinion of their criminality already loses ground. There is much difference between "discontent" and "conspiracy." "The violence of the Ultra-Royalists, the unreasonable pretensions of the returned emigrants, the courtiers who screen the brilliant characters of the Revolution from the Royal eye," says a private letter, "are the causes of dissatisfaction." Marshal MACDONALD was complaining to the Count d'ARTOIS the other day of the severity, if not injustice, of the police to his Aid-de-Camp who was arrested. He may be giddy, said the Marshal, but he is no conspirator. I don't know, replied the Count; you may be mistaken; "make yourself a little revolutionary."—"I am not revolutionary," replied the Marshal; "but I am a man of the Revolution."

"CAULAINCOURT was apprehended [illegible] day at the country-house of his sister [illegible] and is now in the Abbaye. The immediate caus[illegible]

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

is unknown. A Captain of Engineers was concerned in a plan for taking Vincennes by *a coup de main*; this you know is a considerable depot of arms. He was arrested last night, and his papers are said to be of the utmost importance."

The same paper, in the thick of all these inconsistencies, and of gravities and pleasantries equally unaccountable, gives a letter from Paris, which it represents as of great importance, and which speaks of the certain and approaching downfall both of TALLEYRAND and of FOUCHE. The conclusion, from such a paper, is too curious to be omitted:—

"The downfall of such men as TALLEYRAND and FOUCHE prove, that however profound combinations may appear, nothing is really solid and durable which has not MORALITY for its basis."

The word *morality* came to us thus marked for capitals by the hand that sent us the paper, and we cannot but leave it so standing. The astonishment is a very refreshing one certainly; but if morality is to be the only secure foundation in these times, whose house, royal or unroyal, is to go next?

After the *Courier* has repeated this passage of it's Correspondent with a grave face, and added its brilliant sanction to that of the other hypocrites of the day who baffle all gaze upon impudence, nobody can wonder at the minor joke of it's talking about Mr. CANNING's *consistency*, though this, at any other time, would be an exploit on the side of the brazen. Mr. CANNING, it seems, has arrived in the country, and accepted the office of President of the Board of Controul,—accepted it, be it observed, under the men whom he has been in the habit of loading with ridicule, and under Lord CASTLEREAGH, above all others, whom he intrigued against to oust of his place, and denounced as incompetent to be a Minister. We see by the *Morning Chronicle* (for otherwise we should have no remembrance of his declamation) that he even told the people of Liverpool, in the course of one of his speeches there, that to accept an office under Lord CASTLEREAGH was "not consistent with his personal honour." He accordingly takes it; and when the acceptance and compared with the speech, the *Courier* says that "the Opposition dread his talents, dislike him for his CONSISTENCY." More capitals! But what can we do? We will not chuse to trouble ourselves with indignation; the joke is too poor for laughter, and the very words, at being so used, must almost be ready to start up into astonishment of their own accord.

[*The Examiner*,—*June* 2.

One of our German correspondents informs us, that the opening of the Frankfort Diet has been deferred for a long period of time. He expresses himself as follows:—

"A general feeling of consternation has been excited in Germany, by the intelligence that the opening of the Diet of Frankfort is deferred. This nation's loyalty, and fidelity to her Sovereign, and the public spirit she displayed in her exertions to throw off a foreign yoke, surely entitle her to the benefit of a Constitution, that may protect her from the vexatious despotism to which she has been exposed, since the establishment of the Rhenish Confederation deprived her of her ancient form of Government. A few of her Princes, who were then made Sovereigns by NAPOLEON, have exercised the most arbitrary dominion over their subjects, and likewise over the *mediatised* Princes and Counts, then subjected to them by force, on account of their attachment to the Chief of the German Empire. The Congress of Vienna dashed all the hopes which had been excited in this country by the several declarations of the Allied Powers, which promised entire liberation, and the restoration of ancient laws. But, now that the territorial arrangements are completed, and after the fresh sacrifices and exertions made in the war of 1815 by Germany, surely she has a right to have her important and equitable claims attended to. The situation of the *mediatised* Princes and Counts in some parts of the country, is not conformable to the declaration of the Congress of Vienna. The declaration (although it could not restore to them the former rank of *immediate* Princes of the Empire, without altering the treaties concluded in 1813, with the Kings of Wurtemburg and Bavaria) allowed them votes at the Diet of Germany, acknowledged their purity of birth, and restored to them some of their former rights. And yet a few unworthy successors of their first master, resist this decree; and seem to forget that these very Princes and Counts, were before NAPOLEON's time, their equals; and had for an equal number of centuries with themselves enjoyed the privileges defined and acknowledged at the Peace of Westphalia. We have heard, however, with some hope of the return of better times, that the KING of PRUSSIA intends to grant to Prussia, a liberal Constitution; that he treats the *mediatised* Princes annexed to his States, with distinguished kindness, and that he has allowed them the right of levying taxes. We know too, that the Kings of Hanover and Bavaria have shewn the same dispositions, and that the mediatised Princes rely upon the justice and paternal feelings of the EMPEROR of AUSTRIA. These assurances support us, under the alarming intelligence I have mentioned to you and we hope that the Ministers assembled at the Diet of Frankfort, will devote their attention to the formation of a Constitution that shall shelter us from despotism, and secure to Germany independence and personal freedom, the bases of all social order."

Extract from a Letter from a French Protestant at Nismes, dated the 19th May:—"As soon as our enemies heard the news of the commotions which had taken place in Dauphiny, they proceeded to acts of violence against our unfortunate brethren here. Two houses, that of CROUSET on the Placette, and that of PAULET, were broken into and plundered on Sunday evening the 12th. Many of the Protestants were beaten in the streets to such a degree, that four or five of them were in great danger, and were obliged to keep their beds. On the 13th the populace ran about the Fauxbourgs, knocking at the doors of all the Protestants, and declaring, with imprecations that an Ordonnance of the KING had just arrived, by which he commanded all the Protestants to embrace the Catholic faith, and that there shou'd be only one religion and one law throughout the kingdom. The mob broke into the houses where the persons who had been beaten, were lying in their beds. One of them, of the name of TEISSONIER, was near being murdered by the ruffians, who had broken into his room, when his hostess, a Catholic, upon endeavouring in vain to defend him, brought her child and placed him on the bed with TEISSONIER, exclaiming, 'you shall kill my child, if you kill him.

"We have had great rejoicings on occasion of the arrival amongst us of two of the Deputies of the Gard, M. DE BERNIS and M. DE CULVIERE. The women of the bourgordes went out to meet and to congratulate them having, at their head, what they are pleased to call, the company of whippers. Their gestures, their cries, their vociferations, and their action, gave them the appearance of Furies, and filled us with horror. Some Ladies, who had lately returned to Nismes, were so terrified, that they immediately quitted it. Conversions continue. There is some one or other every day. That of SARAPE is particularly mentioned, and that of SEGUIN, formerly a violent Terrorist, who has printed an account of his Conversion, and distributed a great many copies of it."

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 18.

ALIEN BILL IN TIME OF PEACE.

We have not written upon this question during it's progress in the House of Commons; nor will our observations refer to any thing that has been said on the subject in that assembly, or to the result of the discussion, whatever it may be. The fact is, we do not conceive that the result, either way, will be of importance in the long run,—at least, not to those particular matters, which render the Bill an object of regard with some, and of apprehension with others. Indeed, we should rather wish, for our parts, that the Bill were carried, so little do we think it calculated to do it's own object any service; but then our inclinations on this side are counteracted by a sense of the great abuses to which it will be liable, and all the private uneasiness, perhaps ruin, it may occasion to individuals not even connected with politics. We know the scandalous advantages that have been taken of Alien Bills even at their most warrantable period. Our readers may recollect a remarkable instance noticed in the *Examiner* a year or two back, when an Italian gentleman, who had resided for years in this country, and who had always appeared to us, and to those who knew him more intimately, a most respectable as well as intelligent person, was sent out of the island, abruptly and inexorably, and all for no earthly reason, as far as his friends could discover, but that he had been jacobinical enough to fall in love with a lady of rank to whom he had taught his native language, and to trouble her perhaps with too many letters. For persons subject, to this refinement of objection, and for a number of others liable to have family concerns ruined by the Peace Alien Bill,—for their sake and their's alone—had we had time, we would have done our best to influence opinion against it. But the attempt, we are afraid, would at any time have been useless; and as to the rest we repeat that we regard the Bill, not only as unworthy of opposition, but as calculated eventually to hasten what the very framers of it would hinder. We shall explain ourselves presently; and in the mean time cannot do better than shew how completely the Ministerial hirelings agree with the Opposition on this point. The fine, brazen-faced, way in which the agreement is confessed, is not only amusing in itself, and productive of that sort of sensation which people have when they wait smiling and open-mouthed at hearing an absurd fellow talk, and suspend their laugh till the conclusion;—it is also a lively specimen of the sense of power which the dull rogues, who are at present at the top of things, occasionally enjoy. We say occasionally; for their fears, and their conscious inferiority, come over them the next minute, and do it all away; and then they are prodigiously grave and remonstrating, and might even be supposed to have a sense of something bordering on the moral, by any one who could mistake their sounding brass for solidity.

"The *Morning Chronicle*," says the *Courier*, "puts the question of a Peace Alien Bill on its true grounds. It says, "the agents of France are sent to every neighbouring kingdom to procure the passing of Alien Bills, and that at this moment, two notorious Agents of the French Police are in London, watching over the Alien Bill, prepared to act upon it the moment it shall pass. An asylum is not to be allowed to foreigners with sentiments hostile to the Bourbons." *This is precisely the object.* It is to prevent the Jacobins of BRISSOT, *Robespierre*, and BUONAPARTE, from congregating and plotting in London, as *Sir Robert Wilson* and Co. did in Paris. Here their conspiracies might become extremely dangerous to the repose of Europe, as we have so many Jacobins of our own who would assist them, covering all their mischievous proceedings by the privileges Englishmen enjoy."

More of this grateful and wise identification of Sir ROBERT WILSON with ROBESPIERRE and others hereafter.—The *Morning Chronicle's* answer, though long for an extract, is worth inserting without diminution. It is, extremely pithy and well written:—

"The *Courier* of Tuesday, after quoting our assertion, that two Agents of the French Police are in London, watching over the Alien Bill, and prepared to act on it the moment it shall pass, and that an asylum is not to be allowed to foreigners hostile to the BOURBONS, says, "This is precisely the object. It is to prevent the Jacobins of BRISSOT, ROBESPIERRE, and BUONAPARTE, from congregating and plotting in London as Sir ROBERT WILSON and Co. did in Paris."—We hope this avowal of the authorized organ of the Treasury will be borne in mind during future discussions on this Bill; it is thus acknowledged by its most strenuous supporters, to be a measure to deliver over to the Agents of a foreign Monarch the power of *trying*—we beg their pardon—of *punishing*, without trial, persons residing in this country; to deliver up bound to their enemies, men who seek refuge on our shores, to be tormented for crimes unknown to the English law, nay, for opinions, which cannot be crimes under any system of law. The wretched foreigner, who, even under the laws of his own country, could not be punished, is here to be harassed and imprisoned at pleasure, to be banished, perhaps, under circumstances which amount to confiscation of his property; and when he appeals to the ancient character and laws of England, a modern quarto will be displayed to him, to shew him that these things are no more. And is it to Frenchmen and to Jacobins only that this law is to apply?—No. We know that the King of PRUSSIA, who, in the time of his distresses, promised his people a constitution, has revoked his promise, and given them, instead, *military orders*. We know that he has destroyed the partial liberty of the press, which had sprung up in his dominions; that he has suppressed a Journal, *which was celebrated throughout Europe for its hatred to French rule and French opinions: and why?*—Because it had made some remarks on acts of *despotism in neighbouring states*, and reminded its Monarch of his *promises*. Will not the Alien Bill apply to these enemies of Jacobins themselves? We shall be favoured with a colony of Berlin Police Officers, and London will be garrisoned by an advanced guard of despotism, paid by all the Monarchs of the Continent.—If the danger to be apprehended from the influx of strangers were real, instead of being visionary and fantastical, we should rather bear a small evil than break down those fences by which our Constitution is guarded. It is easier to maintain than to repair. When Sin opened the gates of Hell, the infernal doors flew back with ease—"She opened, *but to shut* excelled her power." We hope the Members of the Legislature will reflect, that it is to the free parts of our Constitution that we owe all our advantage over the nations of the Continent—that the progress of events since the Revolution has necessarily strengthened the monarchical part of the Government in the way of influence; and they will hesitate before they give it new strength in the way of prerogative. For though we believe that the despotic power which the Bill gives will be dreadfully abused, it is not to the abuse but to the despotism itself that we are most hostile. If the Monarchs of the Continent are so bankrupt in confidence, as to handy *accommodation Alien Bills* among themselves, we hope the Parliament of this country will enter into no such association"

We do not make this extract, of course, with any reference to its Parliamentary discussion, but to shew how well the writer understands the whole business, and how little the Allied cant can avail when contrasted with Allied conduct.—Now comes our pleasant, brazen-faced friend, with a tone as it were an ill-used gentleman; and beats even his first impudence hollow:—

"Upon the subject," says he, "of the Alien Bill, the *Morning Chronicle speaks untruth*. We never said it was a measure to enable Government "to deliver over to the Agents of a foreign Monarchy persons residing in this country:"—We said one of the objects of it was to prevent foreign Jacobins from congregating and plotting in this country. And this we are bound to do in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, which directs that suspected Frenchmen shall reside only in the dominions of Austria, Russia, or Prussia. Could they assemble in London without restraint, our laws, habits of confidence, &c. are so free, they might do great mischief.

We shall not stop to dwell upon the gross attempt here made to confound the persons contemplated by the Treaty of Peace with any other persons whom the Allies may hereafter chuse to suspect. The reader will have seen, that the passage which is quoted by the *Courier*, and to which it has given the air of a direct saying attributed to it, was not quoted by the *Chronicle* as such, but only mentioned as an acknowledgment arising out of the premises. What is very curious however is, that the *Courier* in it's original extract from the *Chronicle* deliberately changed the words of two whole sentences, and yet included them in marks of quotation,—an artifice, the very impudence of which, we suppose, was to make it pass, but which had it's object nevertheless, though the *Chronicle* with a feeling that does it honour, disdained to notice it. The *Chronicle* did not say that "an asylum was not to be allowed to foreigners with sentiments hostile to the Bourbons,"—but that an asylum was not to be allowed "to any man who should dare to think that Kings were not of Divine ordination, and that man was made for any thing but to eat and sleep and obey." See the difference of the words; and see, at the same time, the words into which the *Courier* translates them, and the pleasant acknowledgment they involve:—and yet he is afterwards to make a charge of "*untruth*," and this in the very midst too of another abuse of quotation! This it is to use delicacy towards people who have none of their own. They will misquote, misrepresent, invent,—do any thing to serve their purpose, whether of self-interest or malice; and yet if they think they catch you at one atom of disadvantage, they immediately see all the benefit of being unlike themselves, and as if nobody knew any thing about them, borrow the air of lofty-minded persons in order to reproach you for their own qualities. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of libel, truly so called, that is to say, "false and malicious," which this age has produced, is a quatrain that appeared the other day in the *Courier* upon Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY. We do not call attention to it for the purpose for which truth is occasionally flattered in that way by some; but merely that such gratuitous outrages may not escape the contempt of others, because the object of them feels too much to notice it himself. The lines are these:—

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Pray tell us why, without his fees,
He thus defends the Refugees,
And lauds the Outcasts of Society?
Good man! he's moved by filial piety.

Sir SAMUEL, a man of the very highest repute for integrity as well as ability, is descended from men of a similar description, who were among the persons that took refuge among us for conscience' sake from the persecutions of LOUIS 14th. These are the *Courier's* "outcasts of society;" and to have an hereditary zeal in the cause of such men, is to shew a reprobate family affection, and prove yourself an "outcast" also! Pleasantry stops here; and even scorn turns loathingly away.

The whole secret of the Peace Alien Bill is this:—the Allies have a bad conscience, little wisdom, and all the hatred which is produced by fear, jealousy, and ingratitude; and as they, instead of BUONAPARTE, have now got the upper hand of freedom, the only way, they think, to keep it, in the absence of all other qualities, is to prevent any set of decent understandings from gathering together in any part of Europe. They think they must infallibly be brought to account, if such a catastrophe takes place. They think that people will grow too enlightened with regard both to them and others;—that the French will not be found such devils as they have been represented, any more than their enemies have been found seraphim.—that the new *partitions* will be finally inquired into;—that the world will say, once for all, "Where are the promises you made us,—to France, a free choice of a ruler,—to Poland, of independence,—to Italy, of independence,—to Prussia, of a constitution,—to Spain, of a constitution,—to every body, of common justice and decency?" The Ministerial papers also feel very sensibly for the awkward state in which their patrons might find themselves, upon coming in contact with these inconvenient refugees. They state, with great simplicity, their fears lest the strangers should beard the Ministers, and call them to account for what they might say! In other words, a Minister must not come into critical comparison with a Member of the Institute, or a Speaker of the late House of Deputies.—Mr. VANSITTART, my Lord CASTLEREAGH, Mr. ROSE, Mr. WELLESLEY POLE,—Heaven help them, if a knot of these subtle Frenchmen should be sitting in the galleries! And [illegible] Mr. CANNING, who has been sent for to [illegible] the part of Aaron to his Lordship's Moses [illegible] ply that leading member with the parts of speech, —what would even he do before a language, famous above all others for giving importance to common-place,—before talkers, who in addition to a torrent of speech, can come upon us with all the powder and shot of snuff-taking, shrugging, and button-seizing,—before statesmen and politicians, whom, if after all he should find too much for him, and even acknowledge it, he will not have had the previous satisfaction of pronouncing incompetent?

No, no; these gentlemen must not assemble here to put our great statesmen to the desperate trouble of thinking, or of looking as if they did;—nor must they collect in Paris, were two or three people standing together imply objection to the BOURBONS;—nor in Italy, where the unaccountable natives think they have as much right to be free as the Germans;—nor in Madrid, where there is a special heresy that kings ought to be grateful and keep their promises, and people have their toe-nails torn off by way of confuting it. No: they must reside nowhere but in Austria, Prussia, and Russia;—they must be judiciously distributed among the Goths and Tartars,—sent into Scythia to have their faculties properly dulled and scattered, as the rogue OVID was by the exemplary AUGUSTUS.

Far different however will be their feelings and conduct towards their persecutors, wherever they go. They are not luxurious poets,—they have not

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led lives of mere peace and easiness,—nor will they take to tears, and regrets, and implorings, as the next softness to their happier state. They will still be in society; they have a country unsettled;—their persecutors are neither men of wit nor all-powerful:—and the sole end, we verily believe, of this Peace Alien Bill, will be, to make them strain every nerve to shake the new and faithless despotisms that have succeeded the old, and to bring the Bourbons and others, for the first actual time, to a sense of themselves.

There are two fables of Æsop, that are now joined together and producing their moral. The ass, that kicked the dead lion, is the same that has clothed himself in his skin; and mightily regal, to be sure, he is looking, upon the strength of it. But is the world that would not submit to the one, to put up with the double insolence and the unwieldy pranks of the other? Not it.

[*The Examiner*,—*June* 2.

MR. HOBHOUSE'S LETTERS.

The sarcastic style of these letters, which we noticed in our last publication, may be judged of, by the following extract, which forms the 35th Number of the series.

THE SUBSTANCE OF SOME LETTERS, &c.

"How nations sink, by darling schemes oppress
"When vengeance listens to the fool's request."
Vanity of Human Wishes.

LETTER XXXV.

Saturday, July 8.

So entirely was I wrapt up in the persuasion, that the truth of the present state of feeling in France need only be seen to carry to any mind the conviction of the injustice and impolicy of bearing back the Bourbons in triumph, over the trampled necks of Frenchmen, that I was bold enough to suppose a representation of facts, however faintly and imperfectly drawn, might not be totally lost even upon Lord Castlereagh, and might arrest his attention sufficiently to make him wait for better authority before he proceeded to decide. The contemplation of some such short, desperate as you will think it, dream directed against the statesman who three weeks before Louis decamped from his dominions, wondered at his Majesty's surprising progress in popularity, had, however, entered into my head, and I was employed in the act of softening down the ridicule of an individual imploring mercy for eight and twenty millions, and praying for reprieve, if not for pardon, when loud acclamations called me into the street, and saved me all further labour in vain, by presenting to me *another revolution of handkerchiefs*, and that triumph, which is so much the more easily and suddenly displayed, as every one carries an emblem of the party in his pocket. In short, a battalion of the national guards were passing with white flags, to the shouts of *Vive le Roi*. The streets were lined with the same troops, in white cockades; not a national colour to be seen; the white flag was floating on the column of the grand army, and the windows glittered with women and white linen. My eyes were scarcely disenchanted, until I saw the Moniteur, with its former designation—again *the only official journal*; and read in that paper two ordonnances of Louis, *by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre*: dated the 21st year of his reign. The same King, I saw, was to enter Paris about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Napoleon is overthrown at the battle of Waterloo; he is compelled to abdicate by the representatives of the people. The conquerors arrive at the capital, to which they grant honourable terms of surrender, and respect the independence of an unfortunate nation. The Duke of Wellington and the whole English army, behave with a moderation more noble than their victory. The sovereigns promise solemnly to adhere to their declarations. The friends of freedom cherish every hope. Lord Castlereagh arrives; the curtain rises at once, and displays the triumphant personages of the drama, unmasked, and in the attitude of revenge and rage; whilst France appears, a conquered culprit, in chains, bound to the altar, and waiting for the blow. Her government is dissolved by force; her representatives are driven from their seats; the glittering ensigns of her former glory are torn down, and displaced by the banner of treason and disgrace, the pale memorial of defeat and slavery. The monarch who, if private virtues do not interfere with a policy too likely to be pursued, may exercise the despotism of a domestic master, and the severity of a foreign conqueror, may treat her children as slavishly as if they were his own, and as unsparingly as if they did not belong to him, is re-armed with authority, and intrusted with the infliction of every punishment, which is rendered more intolerable as it follows upon the hope of pardon, and the mockery of reprieve. It was reserved for the return of the father of his people, to inform the inhabitants of Paris that they are put into the hands of a Prussian governor, a General Muffling, who tells them so in a proclamation, which is couched in terms of menace; and which appears by the side of the two ordonnances of the restored monarch, denouncing vengeance on the culpable and restoring all the corrupt authorities of his former reign. It was reserved for the day of his entry, that the palaces of his ancestors should be defiled by the barbarians of the north—that the streets, the bridges, the avenues, of his capital should groan under the weight of foreign cannon. And under whose influence, at whose bidding, does this fatal change in the conduct of the conquerors appear to have been commanded? Is it only from a coincidence, that it has taken place at the arrival of the minister of that government, which made an exception to an article of the treaty of Vienna, because that article appeared to imply an interference with, and an aggression upon, the national independence of France? Is it from a coincidence only, that on the appearance of the apostle of good faith and sincerity, of the master of the only moral cabinet of Europe, the ferocity of a Blucher is at once let loose in violation of all honour and honesty, of former promises and recent stipulations?

They will endeavour to make you think in England, that in compliance with the wishes of the nation, and in concert with the inclinations of those provisionally intrusted with power, Louis has been handed peaceably to a vacant throne, as at the call of the Senate of the former year. They will to this effect, quote to you the Moniteur, which is this day put into the hands of the royalist Vitrolles, and consequently opens with a direct falsehood, in these words—"The "commission of government has acquainted the king, "by the organ of its president, that it has just dissol-"ved itself."

You may feel assured that this is not true; no communication of that kind took place between the king and the government, whatever the Duke of Otranto may have notified unofficially. If I may depend upon the assertion of one of the commission, what did actually happen was as follows: Lord Castlereagh, on his arrival at head quarters, imparted to the commission his surprise, indeed his indignation, that Louis was not yet in Paris, and added that he *must come in to-morrow, or the next day at farthest*. The president of the government replied that he understood from the allied sovereigns, that there was no intention, on their part, to interfere with the inclinations of the French nation, in the election of its monarch; for answer to which remonstrance, his lordship only introduced Mr. Pozzo di Borgho, and the ministers of the other two principal powers, each of whom drew a note from his pocket, stating their respective sovereign's agreement with the English minister, and their resolution to replace Louis on the throne of France. This was decisive, but the government was still sitting in the Tuileries, when a squadron of cavalry, and two battalions of Westphalian infantry, and several pieces of cannon, marched into the place du Carousel, and occupied the inner court of the palace; and an officer entering the council chamber, told the commissioners that he was ordered to evacuate the apartments, and at the same time presented a paper, which contained a demand of a contribution of a hundred millions signed by Marshal Blucher. The government remonstrated; they contrasted this demand and conduct with the articles of the convention, which secured the public and private property; and which left the service of the interior of the capital to the national guard; but in vain. The officer did not understand the nicety of the distinction, and the government had no other resource than to resolve upon communicating their *forced dissolution* to the enemy, and upon retiring each to his own home. As to the contribution, they deposited the paper upon the council table, where said the Duke of Otranto, "we will leave it as a legacy for the king." The government did *not* dissolve itself. It was dissolved by Lord Castlereagh.

You will now see the last act of what the base royalist journals call the ridiculous farce of the national representation, but what you perhaps will find to be truly noble, and worthy the best ages of liberty.

At the opening of the meeting in the morning of yesterday, a message from the government informed the chamber that every precaution had been taken by the executive to insure the tranquillity of the capital, and the safety of the government and of the national representation. The chamber then proceeded to the order of the day, and the discussion of the constitution article by article. Two other messages arrived, giving notice, that the army had been paid for the whole month of June, that the sums for the payment of the present month were in the hands of the receiver general, and that two millions had been advanced to the troops on marching: the second related to the fourth veteran battalion being allowed to continue its duties at Paris. The discussion on the constitution was resumed, and passed to the question of the peerage, whether or not it should be hereditary and unlimited, which excited much debate. The secretaries were sent to the Tuileries to hasten a message from the government, which had long been expected to decide upon their destinies, it being known that the Luxembourgh, where the peers were sitting, was occupied by Prussian troops. The debate, however, continued, and M. Manuel, in an eloquent speech, supported the hereditary and unlimited peerage. General Carnot had ascended the tribune to deliver his sentiments when a state officer from the Tuileries presented himself at the end of the hearse, with the long expected message. The eyes of every one present were instantly directed towards him: it was in vain that some members demanded that the deliberations should not be interrupted; no one looked at, or listened to the orator, who overcome by the impatience of the assembly, discontinued his argument, and himself taking the paper, read, from the tribune, the following communication.

Monsieur le President,

"Jusqu'ici nous avons dû croire, que les souverains alliés n'étaient point unanimes sur le "choix du prince qui doit régner en France. "Nos plenipotentiaires nous ont donné les mêmes assurances à leur retour:

"Cependant les ministres et les généraux des puissances alliés ont déclaré hier, dans les "conférences, qu'ils ont eues avec le président "de la commission, que tous les souverains "s'étaient engagés a replacer Louis XVIII. "sur le trône, et qu'il doit faire ce soir ou demain son entrée dans la capitale.

"Les troupes ètrangères viennent d'occuper "less Tuileries, où siège le gouvernement.

"Dans cet ètat de choses, nous ne pouvons "plus que faire des vœux pour la patrie, et "nos délibérations n'étant plus libres, nous "croyons devoir nous séparer.

"Le Marechal Prince d'Essling et le préfet "de la Seine, ont été chargés de veiller au "maintien de l'ordre, de la sûreté et de la tranquillité publiques.

"J'ai l'honneur de vous offrir, M. le président, les nouvelles assurances de ma haute consideration.

"Le President de la Commission de Gouvernement.

(Signé)

"Le Duc de Otranto.
"Comte Grenier,
"Quinette.
"Carnot.
"Caulaincourt, Duc de Vicenze."

The recital of this message was heard in, and succeeded by, a profound silence; and M. Manuel, reporter of the committee of constitution, ascending the tribune, addressed the assembly.

"What has happened you have all foreseen; with "whatever rapidity events have succeeded each "other, they have not surprised you; and already "your declaration, founded upon the deep feelings "of your duty, has told to all France that you are "able to fulfil and complete your glorious design. "The commission of Government has been reduced "to a position which leaves it incapable of further "defence. As to ourselves, it is our duty to allot "to our country all our last moments, and, if need "be, the last drops of our blood. The time, perhaps, "is not far distant, which shall restore you to all your "rights, consecrate public liberty, accomplish all "your wishes, and fulfil all the desires of every "Frenchman: that time it becomes us to look forward to with the calm dignity worthy the representatives of a great people. Let there be neither "shouts, nor complaints, nor acclamations. You are "animated by one firm resolve, which the dictates "of wisdom must develope, adorned with her characteristic qualities, and clearly demonstrated to "be the settled impression of every generous heart. "Forget, I demand it of you, every personal interest; suffer no apprehension to hide from your eyes "the good of your country: you will complete your "work by continuing your deliberations. Gentlemen, one of two things must happen; either the "Allied armies will permit the usual sittings of your "assembly, or violence will tear you from the sanctuary. If we are to remain free, let us not have "to reproach ourselves with any hesitation or interruption; if we are to bend beneath the laws of "force, let us leave to others the odium of such a "violation, and let this disgrace of having stifled the "accents of independence fall with all its weight upon those who dare to undertake so base an office. "You have protested before hand; you protest again, "against every act aggressive on our liberties, and "the rights of your constitution. Alas! would you "have to fear such evils, if the promises of Kings "were not given in vain? What, then, remains, "but to exclaim with that orator whose words have "resounded throughout the whole of Europe: We "are here by the will of the people—the bayonet "alone shall drive us hence." Four distinct peals of applause, notwithstanding the injunction, greeted the orator as he concluded his speech. The Chamber having agreed unanimously to the proposal of M. Manuel, entered again upon the business of the day, and heard the report of the commissaries returned from communicating the thanks of the Representatives to the army, which they found amounting to 73,000 soldiers, 14,000 of whom were of the old guard.

Mr. Regnault then moved, that the National Guard should be released from its oath of fidelity to the Chamber, be considered as a guard of honour only, and directed to make no resistance to any armed force that might attempt to enter the hall. "You "alone," said the orator, "are to encounter, you "alone have to resist the enemies, of your independence." He concluded by moving, "that Marshal "Massena should be instantly informed of this resolution, and that the Prefect of the Seine should be "recommended to take every measure necessary for "the public safety." Both propositions were adopted. M. Durbach having first premised, that the mover, when he mentioned non-resistance to an *armed force*, did not allude to an assemblage of traitors the tools of a faction, but to foreign troops. M. Durbach himself then said, "I propose, that, comformably to "what is prescribed by our constitution, the Ministers "do assemble and form a council of Government:" but M. Carnot assured the Chamber, that the Ministers were still in activity, and that the public service would suffer no interruption. The assembly then proceeded to vote on the Peerage. The Chamber divided twice; the decision remained doubtful, even at the second trial, but the President pronounced the assembly to have voted that the Peerage should be hereditary and unlimited. After this vote, which was concluded at six o'clock, several Members demanded, that the remaining articles of the constitution should be debated: but the President rose from his seat, and adjourned the assembly to eight o'clock the next morning. As he was retiring, General Brouard exclaimed, "why not maintain the actual permanence "of the sitting? you have adjourned us until to-morrow, because you think that to-morrow we shall be "forcibly excluded from this place." The President only replied, "I do not think so," and retired; but the voice of General Solignac was heard as the assembly rose. "*L'Histoire est là, elle recueille chacune de "nos actions. Songez, Mons. le Président, que vous "prenez sur vous une responsabilité terrible.*" The Chamber separated.

In the House of Peers the sitting had hardly commenced, in consequence of an extraordinary convocation at three o'clock, when the Duke of Dantzic, Marshal Lefebre, notified to the House, that Prussian troops had taken possession of the Luxembourgh gardens, in defiance of the convention of Paris: he moved that a deputation should remonstrate with Marshal Blucher on this subject. The Chamber then heard the report of the Count Boissy d'Anglas from the committee appointed to consider the two declarations of the Chamber of Representatives, the first of which they judged to belong to the lower Chamber exclusively; and the second, or declaration of rights and fundamental Principles of the constitution, should be adjourned until the constitution itself should come to be considered. After he finished his report, the adjournment was moved and adopted, and at that moment, half past five, a message from the Government announced its dissolution. The sentence was listened to in silence, & immediately followed by the spontaneous separation of the assembly. It met no more, nor attempted a meeting; but many Members of the other Chamber presented themselves at the palace of the legislative body, at eight o'clock this morning, when they found the gates shut, and guarded by sentinels of the national guard, who invited them to retire. All effort would have been entirely useless. The alternative of M. Mirabeau and M. Manuel had occurred, for it is little difference, sure, whether Representatives be excluded, or expelled by the bayonet. There was but one course to take, and that was adopted in conformity to the declaration previously made by the Chamber, one hundred Members of which repaired to the House of the President Lanjuinais, and there drew up and signed a short detail of proceedings, and a protestation against the act of violence by which the Representatives of the French nation had been driven from their posts.

Thus this King amongst the other benefits which he must make his name dear to Frenchmen, may claim that of having brought to a close the labours of a representation as moderate, as enlightened, and as free as national, as it is possible to assemble in France; a representation less tinctured, perhaps, than might be expected, with the faults incident to popular [illegible] and developing each day, in circumstances of unparalleled difficulty and danger, qualities both of the head and heart, which will reflect honour on their country, and however unsuccessful, will not be wholly lost, as they will serve as an incitement and example to those whose future efforts shall meet with more deserving and a better fate. The King himself, as well as his nation, must be considered infinitely above their persecutors, as the resolution of the secret Committee on the 22d of June, compelled Napoleon to abdicate, saved his capital, if not his Crown. It redounds, however, to their glory, that none of them made any profit of this action, as if performed in his favour, or from any other motive than that of saving their country from extremities. The royalists would not have the requisite courage, which, in France, is to be found only amongst the friends of freedom. These only insult them with surviving their functions, and M. Manuel's quotation from Mirabeau, which shows how happy they would have been to witness the extirpation of the patriots. Their spirit has been already sufficiently displayed. They did not die on their curule chairs, it is true; but personal exposure is rendered respectable and useful by the time in which it is employed. The senators of Rome who were massacred by Brennus had a very different fate with posterity with those who were whipped naked in the squares by the German Otho, yet the courage of both and their case were the same: The representatives would not have been shot, but sent to jail.

At the first signal of the King's probable return, fifty inhabitants of Marseilles were torn to pieces by their partisans in that city. Not half that Number suffered throughout the whole extent of the empire, by any popular violence on the part of the Imperialists or patriots, at the return of Napoleon. Vengeance is necessary and dear to imbecility and fear. I heard a noble of the King's guard, his front scarred, not by war but time, tricked out in a fantastic uniform, "a world too wide for his shrunk shanks," his hands trembling under hedger's gloves and sword of an age ago, claim, with a smile as ferocious as could be formed on his weazened cheeks as he passed with the royal procession in the square Vendôme, "This square smells "of Buonaparté, we must purify it." He said this just under *the column of the great army*. A wounded soldier of the old imperial guard was standing by me, and heard the words; he turned round, and said not a single word; but two or three men and women, in plain clothes, walked away with a smile of scorn and disgust. The purification of France is begun at Marseilles, but will not stop there. Such a sight as the King's entry, I believe, was never witnessed by one who compares himself to Henry IV. entering

"Par droit de conquête, et par droit de naissance"

thought he imitated that incomparable master in ordering a mass, *pro defunctis* at St. Denis; as if an act of obsolete superstition, in the eyes of an enlightened people, bore any resemblance to a compliance with the prevailing piety of two centuries ago. It was at St. Denis that Henry, at the head of a French army victorious over foreigners, sacrificed his own sentiments to please the majority of his subjects, and became a catholic to reign over catholics, as Elizabeth persevered in the reformed religion, in a kingdom where the greater part of the subjects were protestants. Louis, at the head of a foreign army victorious over Frenchmen, could hardly be thought to copy his great ancestor; but he had a glorious opportunity of emulating him in one respect, in giving a pledge of his love of France, by his reconciliation with the prejudices of Frenchmen. Nor was he without a monitor who intreated him to consider, "that as at St. Denis, Henry the Great had swallowed a mass, it could be but a trifling sacrifice in his majesty to swallow a ribbon." The king is said to have replied to the Duke of Otranto, that the objection did not come from himself, but that his family would prefer retiring to Hartwell, to entering Paris with the tri-coloured cockade.

It is not the actual, but apparent importance of an object, which statesmen should take into consideration. You know the answer given to one of our queens, who asked how much it would cost to inclose the parks. Louis came into Paris in a shut coach, so full and so guarded, that his person was discernible only by repeated scrutiny; and as there were three or four carriages exactly resembling his majesty's, it was difficult to know precisely when the monarch passed, and at which moment to applaud. He was preceded by a battalion or two of national guards of the northern departments, some troops of the line dressed in uniforms of English cloth and make, a detachment of Swiss guards, body guards, foot and horse, royal volunteers, old coaches, diligences, military waggons, and a few cannon, and he was followed by a mass of troops of all nations, apparently composed of officers, the line being closed with a second train of carriages, taxcarts, cabriolets, and Paris hackney coaches, full of women of every description: the whole entry having the air of a returning colony, or the breaking of a camp fair. The acclamations from the women and children were very long and loud, as also from a certain portion of the national guards in the procession, and from the degraded and numerous classes of municipal functionaries, who were determined not to be thought equivocal: "*quantoque magis falsa erant quæ fiebant, tanto plura facere.*"

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